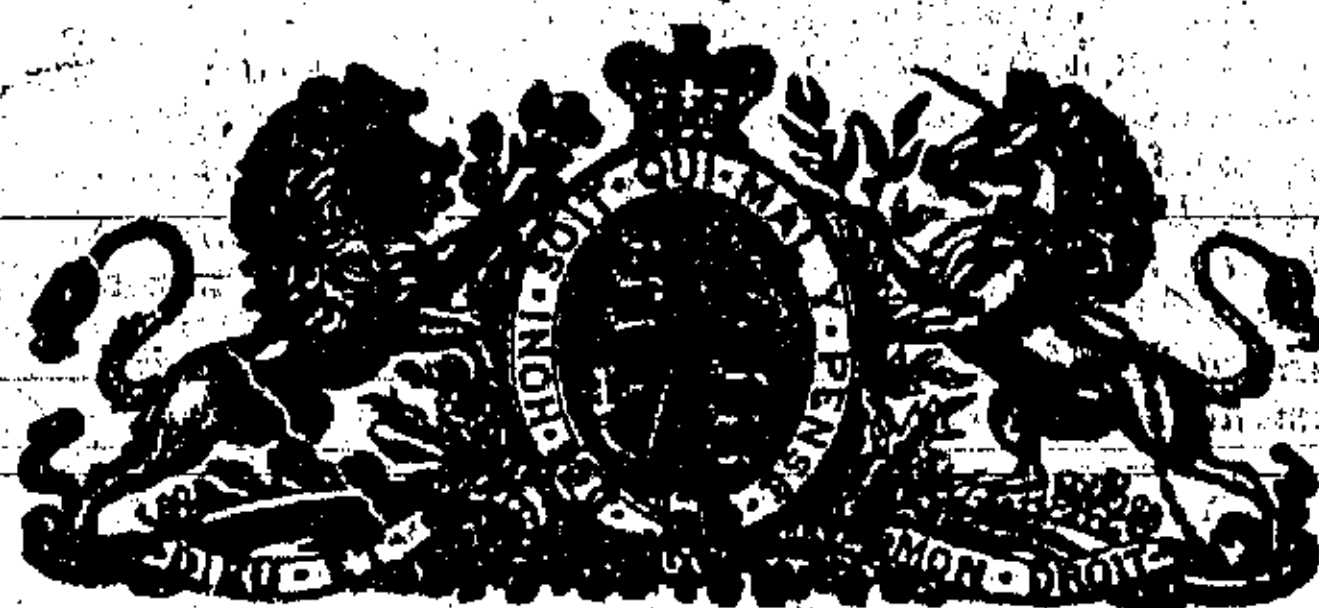


CHINA



MAIL.

Established February, 1845,
With which is incorporated The "Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List." Published every Evening.

Vol. XXXV. No. 4964.

號五月六年九十七百八千一英

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JUNE 5, 1879.

日六十月四年卯己

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON:—F. ALGAR, 8, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, GEORGE STREET, & Co., 30, Cornhill, GORDON & GOTH, Ladgate Circus, E. C. BAYES, HENDY & Co., 4, Old Jewry, R. C. SAMUEL DRAGON & Co., 150 & 154, Leadenhall Street.

PARIS AND EUROPE:—LEON DE ROBERT, 19, Rue Monsieur, Paris.

NEW YORK:—ANDREW WIND, 138, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND:—GORDON & GOTH, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally:—BARN & BARN, San Francisco.

SINGAPORE AND STRAITS:—SAYLE & Co., Square, Singapore. O. HEINZ & Co., Manila.

CHINA:—Messrs A. A. DE MELO & Co., Soetens, CAMPBELL & Co., Amoy, WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co., Foochow, HEDGES & Co., Shanghai, LAMB, CRAWFORD & Co., and KEW & WATSON, Yokohama, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL,.....\$5,000,000 Dollars.
RESERVE FUND,.....\$1,800,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.
Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—Hon. W. KESWICK.
E. R. BELLIOS, Esq. WILHELM REINHOLD, Esq.
H. L. DALETHORPE, Esq. F. D. SARSON, Esq.
H. HOPKINS, Esq. W. S. YOUNG, Esq.
A. MOLLER, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER.
Hongkong,.....THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.
MANAGER.
Shanghai,.....EVEN CAMERON, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.
INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

For Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 per cent. " "
" 12 " 5 per cent. " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.
Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East.
Hongkong, February 15, 1879.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON FIXED DEPOSITS.
At 3 months' notice 3% per Annum.
" 6 " " 4% " "
" 12 " " 5% " "

On Current Accounts at Rates which can be ascertained at their Office.

D. A. J. CROMBIE,
Acting Manager.

Oriental Bank Corporation,
Hongkong, November 23, 1878.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CAPITAL,.....\$200,000.
RESERVE FUND,.....\$150,000.

BANKERS.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE CITY BANK.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

THE BANK'S BRANCH in Hongkong grants Drafts on London and the Chief Commercial places in Europe and the East; buys and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, and conducts all kinds of Banking and Exchange Business.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

On CURRENT ACCOUNTS, 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On FIXED DEPOSITS:
For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 per cent. " "
" 12 " 5 per cent. " "

Banks.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
(Incorporated 7th & 18th March, 1848.)

RECOGNISED by the INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION of 30th April, 1862.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP.....£3,200,000.
RESERVE FUND.....£800,000.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergère, PARIS.

AGENCIES and BRANCHES at:

LONDON, BOULON, SAN FRANCISCO, MARSEILLES, BOMBAY, HONGKONG, LYONS, CALCUTTA, HANKOW, NANTES, SHANGHAI, FOOCHEW.

LONDON BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

The Hongkong Agency receives Fixed Deposits on Terms to be ascertained on application, grants Drafts and Credits on all parts of the World, and transacts every description of Banking Exchange Business.

E. G. VOUILLEMONT,
Manager, Shanghai.

Hongkong, May 20, 1879.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON & CHINA.
(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

THE following Rates of Interest are allowed on FIXED DEPOSITS:—

For 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 per cent. " "
" 3 " 3 per cent. " "

H. H. NELSON,
Manager.

Hongkong, May 31, 1879.

NOTICE.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

THE AGENCY of this BANK at Foochow will be CLOSED and WITHDRAWN from 1st July next.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS and FIXED DEPOSIT RECEIPTS will be PAID there AT ONCE with INTEREST to Date, or TRANSFERRED to this Branch at the Exchange of the Day at the option of Constituents.

GEO. O. SCOTT,
p. Manager.

Oriental Bank Corporation,
Hongkong, May 28, 1879.

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

JULES MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE,
in Quarts and Pints.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
Hongkong, May 26, 1879.

SELLING OFF.

AS it is necessary to Effect a COMPLETE CLEARANCE by the end of the present month, The whole of

LAMBERT ATKINSON & Co.'s
REMAINING

VARIED STOCK,
—comprising:

FAMILY STORES.

WINE.

SPIRITS.

STATIONERY.

BOOKS.

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.

GLASSWARE.

CROCKERY.

SHIPHANDLERY.
&c., &c., &c.

Will be sold at FURTHER GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

Hongkong, June 4, 1879.

Intimations.

NOTICE.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

DURING the Next THREE MONTHS the Company's Steamers FROM CHINA will proceed direct to LONDON, leaving Hongkong on the following Dates:—

3rd June.....S.S. Lombardy.....tons 3728
17th "....." Zambesi....." 2431
1st July....." Tikhon....." 2589
15th "....." Eshelie....." 3742
29th "....." Malou....." 2933
12th Aug....." Kaiser-Hind....." 4023
26th "....." Cathay....." 2982
9th Sept....." Bokhara....." 3933

A. MOLLER,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, May 23, 1879.

DENTAL NOTICE.

D. R. ROGERS will visit SHANGHAI during the Summer Months, leaving Hongkong on the 1st of April next, and returning about 1st November.

Hongkong, February 10, 1879.

Intimations.

HYDROGRAPHIC NOTICE.

APPROACHES TO HONGKONG—TYTAMI CHANNEL.

POSITION OF DANGER.
Lat. 21° 57' 36" N. Long. 114° 07' 50" E.
Left Extreme Tylami Island, N. 30° W.
Right Extreme do. N. 58° E.
Least Water on the Reef (reduced to low Water Springs) 13 feet.

CLEARING MARKS.
No Vessel should stand to the Northward of a line joining the S.E. point of Yehau Island with the centre of Guyane Island (bearing respectively from each other N. 67° E. and S. 87° W.) until Eshan Head opens clear of S.W. point of Tylami Island bearing N. & W.

This Rock is about 50 feet Long East and West, and 20 feet North and South. Between the Rock and the Island the Soundings vary from 8 to 10 fathoms.

(Signed) G. KING HARMAN,
Lieut. and Navigating Officer
H.M.S. "Mosquito."

Approved.
(Signed) GEO. A. G. GREY,
Lieut. and Commander,
H.M.S. "Mosquito."

Hongkong, 8th May, 1879.

This Notice effects Admiralty Chart No. 2212 and Sailing Directions for the China Sea Vol. III, page 78.

NOTICE.

MR. EDWARD BURNIE will Conduct my BUSINESS of MARINE SURVEYOR during my temporary absence from the Colony.

R. H. CAIRNS.
Club Chambers,
Hongkong, May 6th, 1879.

NOTICE.

ALL CLAIMS against the Undersigned Firm, to be sent in on or before the 30th instant, or they will not be Recognized.

W. B. SPRATT & Co.
Hongkong, June 3, 1879.

NOTICE.

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1878.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above OFFICE are Requested to furnish the Undersigned with a LIST of their CONTRIBUTIONS for the Year ending 31st December, 1878, in order that the Distribution of the PROFITS Reserved for CONTRIBUTORS may be arranged. Returns not rendered prior to the 30th JUNE Next will be Adjusted by the OFFICE, and no Claims or Alterations will be subsequently admitted.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Agents.

Hongkong, 14th May, 1879.

HONGKONG WHARF & GODOWNS.

GOODS RECEIVED on STORAGE at Moderate Rates, in FIRST-CLASS GODOWNS, under European supervision; and VESSELS Discharged alongside the Wharf, on favorable Terms, with quick despatch. Also entire GODOWNS to be let.

MEYER & Co.
Hongkong, June 2, 1879.

NOTICE.

HONGKONG COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE.

THE EXCHANGE ROOMS in MARINE HOUSE, Queen's Road Central, will be Open and Ready for the use of MEMBERS, on MONDAY, the 2nd June next. Applications for admission as Members to be addressed to

E. GEORGE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, May 14, 1879.

NOTICE.

YANGTZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE.

IN accordance with the Articles of Agreement, the Directors have declared a DIVIDEND to POLICYHOLDERS for the FIFTEEN MONTHS ending 31st December, 1878, of TWENTY-THREE PER CENT. on the NET PREMIA CONTRIBUTED, payable at our OFFICE on and after the 15th instant.

POLICYHOLDERS are requested to send in particulars of their Contributions.

By Order of the Directors,
RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, May 5, 1879.

NOTICE.

FROM the 1st of OCTOBER, DR. EASTLAKE will receive his PATIENTS at his new DENTAL ROOMS, No. 50, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, over the MEDICAL HALL.

Hongkong, September 23, 1878.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

MR. THOMAS WILLIAM WRIGHT is authorized to SIGN our Firm per Procuration from this Date.

SAYLE & Co.
Hongkong, May 6, 1879.

NOTICE.

MR. CARL STIEBEL is authorized from this Date to SIGN our Firm by Procuration here, at Shanghai and at Yokohama.

REISS & Co.
Hongkong, May 29, 1879.

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. WALTER SCOTT FITZ, in our Firm in Hongkong and China, CEASES on the 31st December last.

Mr. CHARLES VINCENT SMITH is admitted a Partner from this Date.

RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, January 1, 1879.

NOTICE.

MR. JAMES ANDERSON, formerly Manager of the Foochow Dock, has this Day been admitted a Partner in our Firm.

J. INGLIS & Co.,
Victoria Foundry, Wanchai.

Hongkong, April 1, 1879.

Shipping.

Steamers.

FOR FOOCHEW (DIRECT.)

The Eastern and Australian Mail Steam Co.'s Steamer "BRISBANE" will be despatched as above on FRIDAY Next, the 6th Inst., at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

Hongkong, June 3, 1879.

FOR HIOGO.

The Steamship "HESPERIA" JOHANNSEN, Master, will be despatched for the above Port on or about SATURDAY, the 7th Inst.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
SIEMSEN & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, June 3, 1879.

AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR PORT DARWIN, COOKTOWN, SYDNEY & MELBOURNE.

Taking Cargo and Passengers for all Australasian and New Zealand Ports, TASMANIA, NEW CALEDONIA & FIJI.

The Company's Chartered Steamship

"ATHOLL" Captain THOMSON, will leave as above on TUESDAY, the 10th Instant, at 4 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, June 3, 1879.

FOR SINGAPORE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

(Calling off the usual Coast Ports, and taking through Cargo and Passengers for New Zealand.)

The Eastern and Australian Mail Steam Co.'s Steamer "BOWEN" will be despatched as above on THURSDAY, the 12th Inst., at 2 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, June 3, 1879.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

The Company's Steamship "VOIGA" Commandant GUERIN, will be despatched for YOKOHAMA shortly after the arrival of the next French Mail from Europe.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.

Hongkong, June 3, 1879.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

The Company's Steamship "AVA" Commandant ROLLAND, will be despatched for SHANGHAI shortly after her arrival from Europe.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.

Hongkong, June 3, 1879.

Shipping.

Steamers.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHEW.

The Steamship "DOUGLAS," Capt. YOUNG, will be despatched for the above Ports on SUNDAY, the 8th instant, at 10 a.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPIRAIK & Co.
Hongkong, June 4, 1879.

Sailing Vessels.

FOR NEW YORK.

The A 1 American Schooner "IRENE" Capt. YATES, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, May 21, 1879.

FOR NEW YORK.

The A 1 American Bark "EDWARD MAY," Capt. JOHNSON, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, April 30, 1879.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

The American Bark "VESUVIUS," Capt. CULL, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, May 8, 1879.

FOR NEW YORK.

The A 1 American Ship "HATTIE E. TAPLEY," TAPLEY, Master.

For Freight, apply to
VOGEL & Co.
Hongkong, May 19, 1879.

FOR HAMBURG.

The British Bark "GOLDEN FLEECE," WILKINSON, Master.

For Freight, apply to
VOGEL & Co.
Hongkong, May 7, 1879.

FOR NEW YORK.

The A 1 American Ship "HAZE," EVANS, Master.

For Freight, apply to
VOGEL & Co.<

Intimations.

NEWS FOR HOME.

The Overland China Mail.

(The oldest Overland Paper in China.)

PUBLISHED AT THE "CHINA MAIL" OFFICE
IN TIME FOR THE ENGLISH MAIL.Containing from 72 to 84 columns of closely
printed matter.

THIS Mail Summary is compiled from the Daily China Mail, is published twice a month on the morning of the English Mail's departure, and is a record of each fortnight's current history of events in China and Japan, contributed in original reports and collated from the journals published at the various ports in those countries.

It contains Shipping news from Shanghai, Hongkong, Canton, &c., and a complete Commercial Summary.

Subscription, 50 cents per copy (postage paid 50 cents.) \$12 per annum (postage paid \$13 50.)

Orders should be sent to GEO. MURRAY BAIN, China Mail Office, 2, Wyndham Street, not later than the evening before the departure of the English Mail Steamer.

Terms of Advertising, same as in Daily China Mail.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of the Underwritten in the Chinese Mail, 華字日報 (Hua Tze Yat Po), CEASED from the 1st August, 1877.

CHUN AYIN

Hongkong, April 6, 1878

NOTICE.

IN Reference to the above, the Underwritten has LEASED the Chinese Mail from the 1st August, 1877, and has engaged the services of Mr. LEONG YOK CHUN, as Translator and General Manager of the newspaper, which under its new régime will be found to be, as hitherto, an excellent medium for advertising, especially as the Manager is able to devote his whole attention to the conduct of the Newspaper.

KUNG CHIM,

Lessee of the Hongkong Chinese Mail.

Hongkong, April 6, 1878.

Notices to Consignees.

FROM HAMBURG, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship *Electra*, Capt. BÖHME, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns of the Undersigned, whence and/or from the Wharves or Boats delivery may be obtained. Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless Notice to the contrary be given before 4 p.m. To-day.

Cargo remaining undelivered after the 6th of June will be subject to rent. No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by SIEMSEN & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, May 31, 1879. jn7

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship *Arratoon*, Capt. MACTAVISH, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for counter-signature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods. Cargo impeding the discharge will be at once landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co., Agents. Hongkong, June 3, 1879. jn10

FROM SAN FRANCISCO AND YOKOHAMA.

THE Steamship *Alaska*, Captain SEABURY, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for counter-signature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding her discharge will be at once landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

The above Steamer having incurred General Average, Consignees of Cargo and Treasure are notified that a General Average Bond is now lying at our Office and will require their Signature before delivery.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, May 10, 1879.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of the following Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for counter-signature, and take immediate delivery. This Cargo has been landed and stored at their risk and expense. No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Ex Yangtze.

W. F. (in cross) } Order, 1 case Haberdashery, from London.

S. W. (in square) } Nos. 10/14, Order, 5 cases T. S.

A. M. (in diamond) } Do., &c. from London.

T. J. (in circle) } No. 13/17, Or., 2 cases T. S.

L. B. (in triangle) } Flannel, from L'don.

M. M. (in square) } 24, 1 case Merchandise.

N. N. (in circle) } 1 case Paint Oil.

G. DE CAMPEAUX, Agent.

To-day's Advertisements.

GENERAL BALANCE SHEET OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

For the Year ended 31st December, 1878.

Dr. LIABILITIES.

To Capital, consisting of £ s. d. £ s. d.

of 37,320 Shares of £25 each, with £12

10s. paid up 466,500 0 0

Less 100 Shares of £25

each, originally sub-

scribed for, but not

taken up 1,250 0 0

To Reserve Fund 465,250 0 0

To Amount due on Current and

Fixed Deposit and other Ac-

counts 1,894,686 2 8

To Bills Payable 874,352 18 1

To Profit and Loss Account, as

under 13,589 9 5

23,267,772 10 2

To Liability on Bills receivable,

discounted, £1,400,534-10s.

of which, up to this date,

£989,937 11s. 4d. have run off.

Cr. ASSETS.

£ s. d. £ s. d.

By Cash on hand and

at Bankers 315,966 7 2

By Bullion 168,356 1 3

By Government Secu-

rities 566,681 8 6

1,051,003 16 11

By House Property, Furniture,

and Stamps 51,926 14 8

By Bills of Exchange 1,711,152 12 1

By Loans on Government and

other Securities 458,689 6 5

£28,267,772 10 2

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

For the Year ended 31st December, 1878.

1878. Dr. £ s. d.

April 23. To Dividend at the rate

of 6 per cent. per annum for the

half-year ended 31st December,

1877 18,957 10 0

To amount carried to Reserve

Fund 5,000 0 0

Sept. 27. To ad interim Dividend

at the rate of 6 per cent. per an-

num, for the half-year ended 30th

June, 1878 18,957 10 0

To Balance 18,588 9 5

£48,498 9 5

1877. Cr. £ s. d.

Dec. 31. By Balance 21,879 15 0

1878. Dec. 31. By Net Profit for the

Year ended 31st Dec., 1878, after

deducting all Current Charges,

Rebates, and Interest paid and

due to Constituents on Current

and Fixed Deposit Accounts 24,616 14 5

£46,498 9 5

R. O. CAMPBELL, } Directors.

R. P. HARRISON, }

DAVID REID, }

R. O. SAWERS, } Joint General

ROBT. CAMPBELL, } Managers.

R. H. BANNISTER, } Sub-Mgr. & Acct.

We have compared the above Balance

Sheet with the Books and Vouchers

kept in London, and the Certified Re-

turns from the Branches, and find the

same in accordance therewith.

C. N. COOKE, } Auditors.

FRANCOIS COOPER, }

(Cooper Brothers & Co.)

London, 28th March, 1879. jn8

TO LET.

DUART, ARBUTHNOT ROAD, at present in the occupation of Messrs GLIMAN & Co. Immediate Possession, for four months certain, at a Rental of \$100 per month.

Apply to

STEPHENS & HOLMES,

Solicitors.

2, Club Chambers, June 5, 1879.

Not Responsible for Debts.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor Owners will be Responsible for any Debt contracted by the Officers or Crew of the following Vessels, during their stay in Hongkong Harbour:—

GOLDEN FLEECE, British barque, Capt. James Whitehead.—Vogel & Co.

ALEXA, British barque, Captain George Robb.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

VESUVIUS, American barque, Captain F. W. Calh.—Order.

JOHN R. STANHOPE, American barque, Capt. H. G. Pillsbury.—Arnold, Karberg & Co.

KILLARNEY, British steamer, Captain Henry O'Neill.—Gibb, Livingston & Co.

ALICE O. DICKENMAN, American 3-m. schooner, Captain Wm. J. Bugant.—Order.

EXCELSIOR, American barque, Capt. D. B. Eddy.—Captain.

HAWTHORN, British barque, Captain C. Mead.—Wieler & Co.

ECHO.—British barque, Captain G. W. Tozer.—Arnold, Karberg & Co.

BRUNETTE, British barque, Capt. Wm. Dow.—G. R. Stevens & Co.

MIRIAM, American barque, Captain A. H. Parker.—Adamson, Bell & Co.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

June 5, Hindostan, British steamer, 991, Robt. J. McConnell, Calcutta May 18, Penang, and Singapore 29, General—David Sassoon, Sons & Co.

June 5, Amy, British steamer, from Canton.

June 5, Bellona, German steamer, 789, Ahrens, Bangkok May 29, Rice.—STEINMAN & Co.

June 5, Registro, Spanish schooner, 214, Peeran, Enal May 27, Wood.—REMBOLD & Co.

June 5, Miriam, American barque, 598, Parker, Nagasaki May 28, Coal.—DANKSON, Bell & Co.

DEPARTURES.
June 5, Faugh Balough, for Chetoo.
5, Pula, for Cebu.
5, Ching-too, for Guam.
5, Alice E. Dickerman, for Nagasaki.
5, Killarney, for Swatow.
5, Fuyee, for Shanghai.
5, Churruca, for Manila.
5, Diamante, for Manila.

CLEARED.
Perla de Ocano, for Sooloo.
Electra, for Shanghai.
Chamron Kamrye, for Bangkok.
Aurora, for Bangkok.
Cheang Hock Kian, for Swatow.
Conquest, for Holhow.

PASSENGERS.
ARRIVED.
Per Hindostan, from Straits, 57 Chinese.
DEPARTED.
Per Killarney, for Swatow, 133 Chinese.
Per Fuyee, for Shanghai, 55 Chinese.

SHIPPING REPORTS.
The British steamer Hindostan reports: After leaving Singapore experienced moderate N.E. monsoon and fine weather up to lat. 17 N., from thence to arrival strong N.E. winds and sea.

The German steamer Bellona reports: Variable winds with heavy squalls to the Paracels, thence to port fresh N.E. wind with high sea.

The American barque Miriam reports: From 29th May to 3rd June fresh N.E. winds with much rain; remainder of passage fine, with light E.N.E. winds and strong current setting to the E.N.E.

POST OFFICE NOTICES.
MAILS will close:—
For SWATOW and AMOY.—
Per Cheang Hock Kian, at 11.30 a.m.
To-morrow, the 6th inst.

For FOOCHOW.—
Per Brisbane, at 11.30 a.m., on Friday, the 6th inst.

For NAGASAKI & HIOGO.—
Per Charlton, at 4.30 p.m., on Friday, the 6th inst.

For STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—
Per Adria, at 4.30 p.m., on Friday, the 6th inst.

For SWATOW.—
Per Yutong, at 5 p.m. To-morrow, the 6th inst.

For SAIGON.—
Per Penedo, at 9 a.m., on Sunday, the 8th inst., instead of as previously notified.

For SWATOW, AMOY, & FOOCHOW.—
Per Douglas, at 9.30 a.m., on Sunday, the 8th inst.

For PORT DARWIN, COOKTOWN, SYDNEY, & MELBOURNE.—
Per Atholl, at 3.30 p.m., on Tuesday, the 10th inst.

MAILS BY THE FRENCH PACKET.—
The French Contract Packet *Tigre*, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 10th June, with Mails to and through the United Kingdom and Europe, via Naples; to Saigon, Straits Settlements, Batavia, Burma, Ceylon, India (via Madras), Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, Fiji, Aden, Seychelles, Réunion, Mauritius, Suez, and Alexandria. This is the best opportunity for forwarding Correspondence to E. Africa, the Cape, St. Helena, and Ascension.

The usual hours will be observed in closing the Mails, &c.

MAILS BY THE TORRES STRAITS PACKET.—
The Australian Contract Packet *Bowen* will be despatched from Hongkong on THURSDAY, the 12th instant, with Mails for Singapore, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Cleveland Bay, Bowen, Keppel Bay, Brisbane, Sydney, Tasmania, New Zealand, Fiji, and Melbourne.

Correspondence can be Registered till 1.15 p.m.

The Mails will be closed at 1.30. Supplementary mail on board with 18 cents late fee till time of departure.

Correspondence for Southern and Western Australia can be sent by this route if desired, but as a general rule it is better to send it via Gallé.

Hongkong, June 4, 1879. jn12

MAILS BY THE BRITISH PACKET.—
The British Contract Packet *Zambesi*, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 17th inst., with Mails to and through the United Kingdom and Europe via Brindisi or Southampton; to the Straits Settlements, Batavia, Burma, Ceylon, India, Aden, Egypt, Malta, and Gibraltar.

N.B.—This Packet carries no mails for the Australian Colonies, E. or S. Africa, nor for Mauritius.

MAILS BY THE UNITED STATES PACKET.—
The United States Mail Packet *City of Peking*, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 18th inst., with Mails for Japan, San Francisco, the United States, Canada, Honolulu, Peru, &c., which will be closed as follows:—

2.15 P.M. Registry closes.

2.30 P.M. Post-Office closes, but Letters (except for Non-Union Countries) may be posted on board the Packet with Late Fee of 18 cents extra Postage until the time of departure.

Correspondence for Non-Union West India (except the Bahamas and Hayti), Monte Video, Paraguay, and Uruguay cannot be sent by this route.

Hongkong, June 5, 1879. jn18

HOURS OF CLOSING THE CONTRACT MAILS.

The following hours are observed in closing Mails, &c., by both the British and French Contract Packets:—

Day before departure.

5 P.M.—Money Order Office closes; Post Office closes except the Niger Box, which remains open all night.

Day of departure.

1 A.M.—Post Office opens.

10 A.M.—Registry of Letters closes.

Footings of all printed matter and patterns closes.

11 A.M.—Mails closed, except for Late Letters.

11.10 A.M.—Letters may be posted with Late Fee of 18 cents until

11.30 A.M.—when the Post Office Closes.

11.40 A.M.—Late Letters may be posted on board the packet with Late Fee of 18 cents until time of departure.

MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW.

Shipping.

Noon.—Brisbane leaves for Foochow. Goods per *Electra* undelivered after this date subject to rent.

General Memoranda.

SATURDAY, June 7:—
Hesperia leaves for Hioho.
4.30 p.m.—Sale of portions of Inland Lot No. 105.

SUNDAY, June 8:—
10 a.m.—Douglas leaves for Coast Ports.

TUESDAY, June 10:—
Noon.—French Mail leaves for Ports of Call and Europe.
4 p.m.—Atholl leaves for Port Darwin, &c.

THURSDAY, June 12:—
2 p.m.—Bowen leaves for Singapore, &c.
3.30 p.m.—Sale of Valuable Land, &c., at the Marine House.

TUESDAY, June 17:—
Noon.—English Mail leaves for Ports of Call and Europe.

WEDNESDAY, June 18:—
3 p.m.—American Mail leaves for Yokohama and San Francisco.

TUESDAY, July 1:—
3 p.m.—Occidental & Oriental S. S. Co.'s Steamer leaves for Yokohama and San Francisco.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Established A.D. 1841.

香港大藥房

A. S. WATSON & Co.
FAMILY & DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,
IMPORTERS
OF
DRUGGISTS' Sundries, NURSERY REQUISITES, TOILET REQUISITES, ENGLISH, AMERICAN, AND FRENCH PATENT MEDICINES.

Soda Water, Lemonade, Tonic Water, Gingerale, Potass Water, Sarsaparilla Water, and other Aerated Waters.

The Manufacture is under direct and continuous European Supervision.

Hongkong, June 1, 1876.

The publication of this issue commenced at 7.45 p.m.

THE CHINA MAIL.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JUNE 5, 1879.

MORE cases than one have come to light during the past few months to show that there is a defect in the system relating to the registration of births and deaths in Hongkong. If such registration is presumed to serve as a check upon deaths by violence, then the objects of the Ordinance No. 7 of 1872 are but imperfectly fulfilled in the Colony. The Registrar-General, and every Registrar, is true, is enjoined to "inform himself carefully of every birth and every death which shall happen within his districts or district;" but practically this is almost an impossibility beyond the foreign community. It may be that the results now obtained by this measure are more satisfactory than they were when the law was introduced in 1873; but the prosecutions which have recently taken place show that the working of the Ordinance cannot but be of a haphazard nature. The bill was framed upon the English Act, and therefore the usual amount of inapplicability inexorably shows itself. For instance, it is compulsory upon some person present at the death or in attendance during the last illness of the deceased, the occupier of the house, or some inmate of the house where deceased died, to report the death within seven days of its occurrence, and give particulars required, including the cause of death, "according to the best of his or her knowledge and belief." In England, and among foreigners generally, this requirement presents no great difficulty or inconvenience. A doctor's certificate is procured, while no apertitious notions exist to raise any obstacle in its being laid before the Registrar. Among the Chinese it is entirely different. No sooner does a Chinese doctor observe that his patient has taken a serious turn than he gathers up his simples and unguents, and hastens from the chamber of death, with a recommendation to call for further advice; and that house sees more of the courageous "medicine man." Little knowledge, therefore, of the cause of death can be gleaned by those concerned from those to whom a foreigner usually looks for such information. Hence it may frequently happen that the friends of persons who have passed into the Spirit-land through the portals of one disease may have frequently reported that death resulted from a totally different cause. Again, the Chinese have a most deep-seated objection to post mortem examinations; and many natives would pile lie upon lie rather than make a report that might lead to enquiry and trouble of that kind. In the absence of any reliable assurance to the contrary, we are afraid that, unless when accident reveals an isolated case, it is but seldom that the declarations as to the cause of death are ever verified. How easy might it be, therefore—with no medical adviser to consult and no many superstitious delusions starting them in

the face—for the attendants to practise the dangerously illusory system of eutanasia, or to try something even worse than that. There can be no doubt that, when a case involving a certain amount of suspicion arises, the thorough ordeal of a Coroner's inquest is apt to place those concerned at a great disadvantage. In serious diseases, the Chinese are almost helpless; and if a certain set of circumstances should arise, in addition to the gratification of a natural desire to avoid the post mortem examination, the culpability of the ignorant people concerned may often appear greater than it really is. At the same time, there is far too much opportunity for guilt going unpunished; and, equally with many other subjects directly affecting the Chinese population, the conviction presses upon our minds that we have not as yet succeeded in doing more than scrape the surface of this question of administration. We would strongly recommend the more frequent issue of proclamations, in Chinese dealing with such matters, as there is little doubt that an extensive ignorance exists amongst the native population as to what the laws of Hongkong really require. As for the returns of births, it has long been believed, and with good reason, that a large number of native children are ushered into the world here without the slightest sign being given to the Registrar-General or his subordinates. Even for no other reason than the correctness of the Census returns, an effort ought to be made—say through the District Watchmen—to bring about a more satisfactory state of things in this respect.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The

say, indignation, of the general public, and especially of scores of Chinese, Malays and others, who were coming forward to supply information as to the shortcomings of the Police. Now, when these gentlemen embarked, there were about 18 witnesses waiting to be examined at the Government Office. Several of these had come from a distance, in reply to the notices circulated, calling upon the public to come forward and state their grievances. To say the least, we cannot avoid calling the treatment these men received as anything but outrageous; and the sudden closing of the Commission has led a good many to come to the conclusion that the Commissioners literally barbed the enquiry. To that as it may, they cannot be said to have held anything like a thorough investigation into the state of the Police Force here; and considering that the people, unlike Singaporeans, were coming forward spontaneously to give evidence, it is as astonishing as it is incomprehensible to us why they elected to follow the course they have taken. In conclusion, we have only to record that, as a first shot of incomprehensibly, a message was circulated by the Commissioners to the effect that Mr. Ommamney, the Superintendent of Police, would hear any complaints that people might wish to make against the force under his charge. This looks more like a joke than an act of a body of rational men desiring to glean knowledge as to the shortcomings of such a demoralised body of men as the Penang Police have come to be regarded of late, and that there are some grounds for their being considered such, we are certain the Commissioners cannot possibly deny. The misdeeds of a few have doubtless given rise to the opinion that all are faulty. Unjust, doubtless, as this conclusion is, it is still not unreasonable that it should be arrived at under the circumstances.

SAD CASE OF SUICIDE.

INQUEST.

The adjourned inquest on the body of James Riddell, mate of the junk *Wrecker*, was resumed to-day. Messrs W. Vinton, G. Raynal and W. Ross comprised the Jury. Dr. Wharry, was examined; he said:—The deceased was brought to the hospital at midnight on the 2nd inst.; I examined the body on the 3rd. It had been dead about 24 hours. It was that of a European male, about 30 years of age, fairly well nourished. There were no marks of violence on the body. I opened the body and found the stomach much congested, and a small quantity of pinkish semi-opaque fluid; the kidneys were congested; and from the state of the internal organs, and the evidence of the Captain, I should judge that death resulted from an overdose of ether. In reply to the Coroner, the Doctor said:—I think, judging from the evidence of the Captain, deceased was suffering from delirium tremens; a person so suffering would seldom be in his right mind. The Jury said they were satisfied with the evidence. The deceased was evidently in an unsound state of mind when he took the ether. A verdict of "suicide whilst in an unsound state of mind" was recorded.

SUPREME COURT.
IN ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.
(Before His Lordship the Chief Justice.)

Thursday, June 5.

LO HOK PING v. PANG AHIM, AND CROSS-ACTION.

The above-named case, and the cross-action were heard together. The opening proceedings are reported in our last night's paper. Lo Hok Ping, complainant of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, sued Pang Ahim for the specific performance of a contract by which the latter purchased the premises and plant of the Oriental Sugar Refinery of this place, for \$170,000, of which \$50,000 had been paid. A cross-action was brought for the refund of the \$20,000 and another \$20,000 damages alleged to have been caused by the failure of Lo Hok Ping to carry out the contract.

Mr. Haylar, instructed by Mr. Johnson of Messrs Sharp Toller and Johnson, appeared for the plaintiff (Lo Hok Ping); the Acting Attorney General (Mr. Russell), instructed by Mr. Denney, appeared for the defendant.

To-day the following evidence was taken:—

P. J. Xavier, bailiff's officer:—I recollect taking possession of the goods and chattels of the Oriental Sugar Refinery, in July last, under instructions from Mr. Toller, and on behalf of Lo Hok Ping. Same day I served on Mr. Kier a document marked "G," which was my authority, and demanded payment of certain money. No answer was given, verbal or otherwise. I handed over possession to Mr. Williamson, of Messrs Adamson, Bell & Co., on August 28th.

H. Kier:—I was one of the partners of the Oriental Sugar Refinery formerly. I recollect in 28th July last receiving a notice demanding payment of certain money. I cannot now find that notice, although I have searched carefully for it. I produce an exactly identical notice served on one of the partners, Mr. Taylor, attorney for Mr. Dawson. I was general manager of the business, and as such knew that notices, in precisely the same terms as this, were served on the other partners. I compared this notice with mine at the time, reading the two over within a few hours of each other. I got this paper (marked "G") from Mr. Taylor, this morning. That document was not complied with. I have the same statement to make with regard to document "I" produced (notice as to the mortgage). The money was not paid on either.

Cross-examined:—Messrs Adamson, Bell & Co. worked the premises for some time after this. They were working the place under a deed.

T. G. Williamson:—I am sole manager here for Messrs Adamson, Bell & Co. On the 22nd May we entered as lessees of the Oriental Sugar Refinery (lease put in and marked "J"). We subsequently made an arrangement with Lo Hok Ping (agreement dated 17th August 1878 marked "K") put in. On the 30th September we placed in possession a man named Chee Kwan, under a document (put in and marked "L"), who has been in possession all the while,

and is now. I have some property of my own there. I produce a letter addressed to us, on 28th August, by Messrs Sharp, Toller, and Johnson (marked "M.")

Witness, to the Court:—On the authority of this letter I sent a man to take possession on the 29th August.

Examination-in-chief continued:—We continued working up to a certain date, after which we left Chee Kwan in possession. Mr. Haylar, his Lordship considering the position of this man in possession doubtful, explained that Messrs Adamson Bell & Co. had simply been their agents; they were unwilling to keep the place standing at a loss; they took possession as a common sense act, and Messrs Adamson Bell & Co. were simply their agents, bringing capital and credit to work the concern.

Witness to the Court:—Xavier took possession of what he claimed only; not interfering with our own property there; but that would be sufficient to stop the work. I cannot say the work was actually stopped. We made an arrangement with the mortgagee at once; the deed is dated August 17th. Under that deed I used the machinery, although Xavier continued formally to be in possession, until, on the 29th August, I got this letter from Sharp Toller & Johnson; Chee Kwan was then put in possession, 3rd September. It was because I received the letter I now produce that I gave Chee Kwan the document "L".

Cross-examined:—I cannot remember whether the works really did cease or no. I knew from conversation with Mr. Toller that Xavier was to be put into possession on account of Lo Hok Ping, and I am not quite sure that it was not verbally arranged before Xavier came into possession that such a deed as "K" should be drawn, and the terms agreed on. Xavier was in possession of Lo Hok Ping's machinery, and Messrs Adamson Bell & Co., of the land and their own machinery, between the 29th August and the 3rd September. It may be that I went down on the 29th August and took possession from Xavier that day. Referring to Xavier's evidence, I believe I did, but I sent no man to represent us and be in possession till the 3rd September. I had the ostensible control. I was there as trustee from 22nd May to the lapse of the second agreement, dated 17th August; it expired January 29th. The works stopped working about November. We had commission on the business done.

This was Mr. Haylar's case.

His Lordship, before proceeding with the case, hoped the Counsel in the case had not misunderstood him yesterday, as he appeared to have been misunderstood in a quarter. Reading from the *Daily Press*, he explained in what he had been misinterpreted in two points.

Mr. Haylar and Mr. Russell both stating that they quite understood his Lordship at the time, the case proceeded.

Mr. Russell said he would call no witnesses, and then addressed the Court. The plaintiff in the first case Lo Hok Ping was, as Mr. Haylar said, the sheriff of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank; he was also the head of the Wing Tung, a firm carrying on a large business here; he was a member of several firms; he was a large capitalist and was connected with a number of the Banks. The defendant, Pang Ahim, better known as Hing Koo, the Commissioner Comptroller.

The Chief Justice: That being so I should think there could be no occasion for the suggestion that has been made that he was a man unable to carry out his bargain.

Mr. Russell agreed, and went on to explain further the position of the parties. Hing Koo was in addition the lessee of the Hongkong Hotel and a man doing a very extensive business. The plaintiff and defendant were both very respectable men.

His Lordship: They are in fact respectable in so far as they have both plenty of money.

Mr. Russell added that both of them were quite destitute of not losing but increasing what they had. Mr. Pang Ahim, his client, had had what he might call "sugar on the brain" for a long time. He had been trying to establish a sugar manufactory here for years. He had arranged to buy a piece of land at West Point to establish such a manufactory.

His Lordship asked whether, considering the sweet nature of their differences some arrangement could not be made.

Mr. Russell was afraid his side could not do much. They were here to resist the specific performance of this contract on grounds which he believed, would satisfy the Court. The sale took place on the 22nd February, which was a Saturday; the Sunday, of course intervened, and on the Monday they had a lawyer's letter.

His Lordship explained that he simply desired to prevent all the sugar getting out of the case. If he gave a decision here, no matter what its nature, it would be the subject of a tremendous appeal to London, for neither party, he was satisfied, would submit to an adverse decision; and all the sugar would then be turned to vinegar.

Mr. Russell said he would be glad to give the utmost consideration to any suggestion from His Lordship.

The Chief Justice thought it better perhaps, to proceed. After he had fully heard the case he might be able to make some proposition which would be of use in bringing about an understanding.

Mr. Russell, proceeding, said his client had purchased this piece of land to which he had referred, had engaged an agent and obtained plans, when a friend of Lo Hok Ping's, a partner, or one connected with his Bank, the manager of the E Cheong Bank went to him.

The Chief Justice reminded Mr. Russell that he could receive nothing of all this unless it was proved.

Mr. Russell replied that he could prove it all. In consequence of what took place between these two, Pang Ahim and Lo Hok Ping were brought together by the agents of the latter. After several interviews it was agreed between them that a fair value for the property of the Oriental Sugar Refinery here was \$170,000, and at that price plaintiff agreed to sell and defendant agreed to purchase the property. They went to Mr. Brereton's office together, accompanied by Mr. Yu Li Un, who was manager of Lo Hok Ping's business, and in all general matters his guide philosopher and friend. This Yu Li Un was an educated man, one brought up at the Central School, an intelligent man; who spoke English very well, for he had frequently conversed with him, and wrote English too; this man had been for many years in the Registrar General's office, and from that had a greater acquaintance with legal forms and such like than was general. After the agreement was drawn up, Pang Ahim set about getting up a set of partners who would carry on the business with him, and he actually got sufficient persons

to subscribe. A memorandum of partnership was drawn up by Messrs Sharp Toller and Johnson for those who were to form the company; but the whole thing eventually fell through (memorandum of agreement put in). His client had been charged with a want of equity; it had been said he wanted to wriggle out of the bargain and that he had no money to carry out what they had undertaken. The fact was he had the money ready, that is he had made arrangements by which there was every reason to believe he would get the money. He had every reasonable hope of being able to carry out everything he undertook, and would only have been too anxious to "wriggle" into the premises, and carry on what would be a good paying business. But he was prevented from doing this by the plaintiff, who put the premises up at a different figure from that at which he had promised to transfer them to his client. The other side broke their contract, in fact, and made it impossible for his client to raise the money for which he had arranged. Hing Koo had all the money subscribed by good and solvent men; and Lo Hok Ping himself, and many of his friends, were on the list of backers he held; but they withdrew. Lo Hok Ping had apparently got possession of this property in rather a hurried manner, and was not satisfied with it, and wanted to get rid of it altogether. While they were doing a company fairly started, he had gone so far as to consult Mr. Sharp, and had a memorandum of partnership drawn up. Some reports got abroad, and, one after another, those who were to support him withdrew. Pang Ahim's friends told him:—"You have been made a fool of by Lo Hok Ping."

Mr. Haylar objected to this, and His Lordship again remarked that none of this was proved.

Mr. Haylar said if his learned friend was to bring before the Court what his client's friends said, he would have the right to state what Mr. Lo Hok Ping's friends said of his own friend's client.

Mr. Russell said his case was that if his client had got a good title from the plaintiff, and if he had not, by the intentional action of the plaintiff, been put in a position which prevented him from carrying out the agreement, the money would have been raised and paid, and everything undertaken specifically performed. Even were the Court against him on the other points, he submitted that on the ground of the great hardship inflicted on Ahim, and on that simply and solely, he had a good defence in equity, protecting him from the specific performance. After Mr. Russell had referred to the question of constructive notice, and contended that the withholding of the words "or private contract," was intentional, with the view of the fullest competition being obtained, quoting several cases to show that this was only a reasonable condition and one quite common.

The Court rose foriffin at 1.15.

Resuming at 2.30, Mr. Russell pointed out the difference between a bill of sale and a mortgage on land, contending that what was nominally a bill of sale was really a mortgage on goods for money advanced. The mortgages were in the position of trustees, who could only sell by public auction on failure to pay, and, paying the amount due to themselves, hand over any balance. The bankruptcy papers were next put in, and were the subject of some discussion. Mr. Russell argued that the sale by the mortgages by public auction was an entire abrogation and abandonment of the original agreement. They were told this sale was to mend his title. Were they likely to mend any one's title by depriving him of the agreement under which he had possession of the property? That was not the common sense view of the object of that sale that any one would take.

His Lordship: The common-sense view I would take of the sale is that it was intended to oust the defendant from the position he held, to deprive him of the advantages of the \$170,000 agreement, because they believed they could get a larger amount of money for the property.

By some of the correspondence read it was shown that 18 per cent was agreed on as the rate the Oriental Sugar Refinery were to pay to the mortgagee, Ng Chok Chee.

His Lordship: Did the Company pay 18 per cent for their money?

Mr. Haylar: No, my Lord; I am sorry they did not. We were not so fortunate.

The Chief Justice: But did they promise to do so?

Mr. Haylar: Yes, my Lord, certainly.

The Chief Justice: It's the old story,—"High Interest and bad Security."

Mr. Russell, continuing, had next to refer to the document by which the public sale was to be held, and read out a clause in Mr. Haylar's hand-writing which provided that the upset price should be \$185,000.

Mr. Haylar explained that, while he wrote all the words in the clause he simply put "\$—" leaving to be filled in such a sum as would protect his client.

Mr. Russell continuing to refer to the same point.

Mr. Haylar objected to the argument as reflecting on his honor. He had not the slightest idea how the figures got there; the hand-writing was Mr. Johnson's.

Mr. Russell was astonished to find his honor, friend so thin-skinned. He never impugned his honor in the slightest. He would be the last man to be guilty of such a piece of bad manners, and especially would he be the last man to suggest such of thing of Mr. Haylar. If his honor, friend still was under the misapprehension that he had said anything reflecting on his honor, he was willing to apologize; he certainly never intended it.

The Chief Justice said Mr. Haylar had certainly not from his practice in this Court laid himself open to any remark of the kind; he was equally certain, Mr. Russell never intended to make any such remark.

Mr. Russell proceeded to meet the argument of the other side that the second sale, so far as the mortgages were concerned, was virtually a re-sale. He argued that this was not so. In answer to the Chief Justice, who asked when his client first said that he was not bound to perform the contract, he stated that as soon as the advertisement appeared in the newspapers, or as soon as his client saw it, he repaired at once to Lo Hok Ping, and asked him what he meant by this. Lo Hok Ping said he did not know anything about it; it was some of his Court business, and was in the hands of his Solicitors. They had words about it, and they quarrelled over it. The defendant laughed at the idea that he would take over the property after that.

speech was the matter of the patent; transferred to Mr. MacGregor Smith by Mr. Duncan; the partners transferred by deed such interest as they had in that patent; the question was whether Mr. Smith had by this deed signed away the whole of his right and title to the patent. He was prepared to contend that he had.

His Lordship remarked that this point would make a splendid law suit by itself. The Court adjourned at 4.30 till 10.30 to-morrow morning.

Police Intelligence.

(Before the Hon. O. B. Plunkett.)
Thursday, June 5.

CHARGE OF STEALING A WATCH AND CHAIN.—THE RESULT OF A DRINKING BOUL.

John Frederick Garrett Kelly, a seaman unemployed, and Mariano Fernandez, bar-keeper "London Inn," were charged, the first with stealing a gold watch and chain, valued at \$280, the property of Captain Archibald Gillespie Walker, and the second with receiving the same, knowing them to have been stolen.

Archibald Gillespie Walker was first examined. He said:—I am master of the steamer *Norna*, and am at present living on shore. Yesterday, at about 4 or 5 p.m., I went to the Sailors' Home. I believe I was the worse for liquor at the time. I had my watch and chain on, and recollect being in the company of the first prisoner in the Canteen. I do not know anything about how I lost my watch, nor do I recollect how I got home. When I awoke this morning, I missed my watch and chain. I next saw it about half-past 7 o'clock this morning, in the possession of Inspector Thomson, at No. 7 Police Station. The watch and chain are worth \$280; I paid that much for them to Mr. Gaupp in September of last year.

Jacob Fritz Schuster, the steward of the *Sailors' Home*, stated:—Yesterday at 5 p.m., Captain Walker came to the *Sailors' Home*. He had been drinking but was not drunk. I saw he had a watch-chain on, and presumably a watch in his pocket. He stopped for about three-quarters of an hour in my private room, and had, I think, three drinks during that time; he then said he was going home. The first prisoner was in the room at the time, and gave him a room to Captain Walker; they went out together. The first prisoner was in liquor, much the same as Captain Walker. At half-past 6 o'clock, I saw Captain Walker lying down. I told a Chinaman to shake him, and he jumped up. I walked with him to the gate of his own house in Battery Road. About half-past 9 o'clock the same evening, from information received, I made a report at the Police Station (No. 7), and the first prisoner was arrested by a European Constable. He was very violent and abusive to me. I charged him with stealing the watch and chain. He said he knew nothing about them.

In reply to the first prisoner witness said:—I am confident it was between 6 and 7 o'clock when you left the bar-room with Captain Walker. You were in the bar-room together about three-quarters of an hour, or an hour.

Prisoner: You stated just now that it was 6 o'clock when the Captain went there, and still you say he was there from three-quarters of an hour to an hour.

Captain Walker asked whether this man had ever been convicted before.

Inspector Thomson asked His Worship if he would examine a man named Clarke, who had said he saw the prisoner take the watch out of Captain Walker's pocket and put it into his own.

Captain Walker again attempted to speak, but the Court went on with the examination of William Clarke, who, sworn, stated:—I am a seaman, belonging to the *Florence Nightingale*. The vessel leaves to-morrow for Newchwan. I was yesterday at the Sailors' Home. I went to bed last night, and had occasion to come down again; this was after dark; I met the prisoner (Kelly) on the landing. The prisoner said:—"Can I trust you?" "What do you mean?" I said. With that, he handed a watch and chain out of the back-pocket of his trousers. I do not know what he did with them, but it struck me they were Captain Walker's, and I went over to the Steward's house and told him. I can swear the chain was Captain Walker's, but the watch I could not swear to. I have known Captain Walker for a number of years.

To His Worship:—I saw him wearing the chain yesterday.

Captain Walker again attempted to speak, but was told by the Magistrate that he would be heard by and by.

At this stage a man came forward and said:—"Well, Sir, I think you have made a slight mistake when you charge this man (pointing to Kelly) with theft. He would not do such a thing. He has been ship-mates with me, and was in my company last night."

Mr. Plunkett: Well, sit down. We will hear you by and by.

Turning to Inspector Thomson, the man said:—"Do you wish to call me as a witness?" Inspector Thomson: I know nothing about this man, your Worship.

The man was directed to sit down.

Sergeant Hennessy was then called. He said:—"Last night, about 9.30 p.m., Mr. Schuster told me something, in consequence of which I made a report to Inspector Thomson. The Inspector gave me a description of the first prisoner, and I went to Queen's Road Central, and arrested him at the "London Inn" public house, at 11 p.m. The door was shut when I got there. I knocked at the door, and the two prisoners were standing just inside the door when it was opened. I asked them to come with me to see Mr. Schuster. I took the first prisoner to the Police Station, and sent for Mr. Schuster. When Mr. Schuster came, the charge was read over to the prisoner, and was then looked up. Owing to further information I received, I went again to the "London Inn" at 8 a.m., to-day, and enquired for the second prisoner. I was told he was at Telegraphing and found him in licensed Brothel No. 23. I said to him:—"I suppose you know what I've come here for?" He said:—"No, I do not."

I said:—"Don't you think Kelly told me?" Defendant said:—"Is he locked up?" I said:—"Yes. Do you know anything about it?" He said:—"Yes, I do. He gave it to me last night to keep for him; he owed me \$15." I asked him if he had the watch and chain, and he said if I would give it to us. We then went to the place and he got the watch and chain. I then took him to No. 7 Police Station, when both prisoners were placed at the bar together in the station. Kelly still denied having had the watch.

Japan.

YOKOHAMA.
(Gazette.)

The *Choya Shinbun* states that since members of the *Asakusa-sha* have been lecturing on political subjects in Osaka, men of all classes even coolies, bettoes and jirikisha drivers, are constantly discussing about their rights and liberties. The editor moralises on this state of affairs, and compares these persons to so many monkeys in possession of reason, who are very likely to do themselves some injury.

Mr. Yamamoto, Vice Minister of Public

Kelly, when called upon to state what he had to say, said he took the watch from Captain Walker for safe keeping, and gave it to the second prisoner. He had no intention of stealing it.

The second prisoner said that he was sitting outside the door of the "London Inn" about half-past 10 o'clock last night, when Kelly came up, and asked him if he had ten cents to pay chair-hire. Witness said he had not one cent, but afterwards borrowed ten cents and paid his chair-hire. Kelly then said:—"I want to speak to you, sir; keep this watch and chain for me till to-morrow. I am getting the worse for liquor now; I will lose it."

Mr. Plunkett said he thought he would be quite right in dismissing the case. It appeared pretty clear to his mind that Kelly had taken the watch to take care of. All parties appeared to have been drinking together, and it was plain that Kelly had not wanted to steal the watch.

Inspector Thomson pointed out to His Worship that Kelly had denied all knowledge of the watch and chain last night.

His Worship said he was aware of that. He repeated that all the parties had been drinking together, and Kelly did not act like a person who wanted to steal. He had shown the watch to the first person he met on the stairs, and had handed it over to a man to take care of. He ought, of course, to have handed it over to the Steward of the Home; but Captain Walker might consider himself fortunate that he had got his watch and chain back, although he had lost a small seal. The defendants were then discharged.

Captain Walker: Your Worship, will you allow me to ask a question?

Mr. Plunkett: Well, what is it?

Captain Walker: There is a lookout amissing. Have either of these men ever been convicted before?

Mr. Plunkett: You have no right to ask such a question.

Captain Walker: Your Worship, I must say I respect you, your Worship, but I must say I never saw such a disgraceful affair before in this Court.

Mr. Plunkett (to the usher): Will you have Captain Walker removed?

ANOTHER SHIP-CAPTAIN LOSTS HIS WATCH AND CHAIN.

Cheung Ku San, a portrait painter, was charged, on remand, with stealing a watch and chain, the property of the Captain of the Spanish steamer *Pasig*. It appeared from the evidence that complainant was asleep in his cabin, his watch and chain lying on his desk, near the door. He fancied he heard his chain moved, whilst lying half asleep, at about 6 o'clock yesterday morning, and when he awakened he missed the watch and chain. He asked the Chief Officer if any body had been in his cabin, and was told defendant had been there. Defendant was in a boat alongside, and the Chief Officer searched him and the boat, but nothing was seen of the missing property.

Defendant denied the charge in toto. He said he had never been in the cabin.

There being no further evidence the case was dismissed.

ALLEGED THEFT OF \$1,000.—A CHEQUE OVERPAID AT THE CHARTERED BANK.

The remanded case, in which one Wong Aying, a shopman, was charged with stealing \$1,000, the monies of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, was to have come on again to-day, but at the request of Mr. Votton, who appeared to watch the case on behalf of the Bank, it was further remanded till Saturday at 10 a.m. Mr. Ng Choy appears for the defence.

PERQUISITES.

Tam Ayan, a chair-cooler, was charged with stealing one bottle of beer, two composite candles, a dessert plate, two handkerchiefs, an egg cup, and a quantity of soap, fruit, bread, and cold mutton, the property of his employer. He was arrested in Gilman's Bazaar, by P.C. Shaw, with the stolen goods in his possession. He refused to say where he was carrying them. The case was remanded till Monday, in order that the police may endeavour to find out where the prisoner lives, or where he was going; it is believed that he has stolen a quantity of other property, at different times, from his employer.

Manila.

(Translated from our Manila Exchanges.)

A sale of cigars took place on the 28th May, when 6094 mil cigars were offered, and 4024 mil sold for a total sum of \$51,568.90. The German barque *Deutschland* was to leave for Hongkong on the 29th.

A fraena took place on the afternoon of the 26th between a Chinaman and a sailor belonging to the Harbour Master's department, in which the Chinaman was so seriously stabbed that his removal to hospital was deemed necessary. The aggressor was captured, and the Chinaman has since died from the effects of the wound he received.

The Spanish brig *Manuel*, on her voyage from Hongkong to Manila, and whilst at the head of the Great Lama about 10 p.m. on the evening of her departure from Hongkong, was caught by a squall which carried away her top-gallant mast, bowsprit, and gaff. She made the passage in sixteen days.

Mr. Robert Tooth, and Mr. J. Witte, have applied for a passport to proceed to Hongkong.

Singapore.

(Times.)

The Chief Justice and Jury were engaged for two full days in trying a case of giving false evidence. The accused was one Kavena Koongan Chitty. The acting Attorney-General appeared for the Crown, and Mr. Donaldson and Mr. Joquin for the prisoner, who eventually was found guilty and sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment. This case is a remarkable one, inasmuch as the prisoner is the first Chitty, during the past fifteen years, who has been convicted of a criminal offence.

Japan.

YOKOHAMA.

(Gazette.)

The *Choya Shinbun* states that since members of the *Asakusa-sha* have been lecturing on political subjects in Osaka, men of all classes even coolies, bettoes and jirikisha drivers, are constantly discussing about their rights and liberties. The editor moralises on this state of affairs, and compares these persons to so many monkeys in possession of reason, who are very likely to do themselves some injury.

Mr. Yamamoto, Vice Minister of Public

Works, is at present on a tour through Japan for the purpose of inspecting the various mines. He is accompanied by an experienced foreign metallurgist, Mr. Mouchet, as well as several native experts.

We have to announce the successful launch yesterday of another vessel from the dockyard of Mr. Shiramine at Kaugawa. She has been named the *Avan-Maru*, is a schooner rigged, and her dimensions are:—Length between perpendiculars 30 feet; beam, 23 feet; depth of hold, 10 feet 6 inches; and she has a carrying capacity of 245 tons.

The *Akeboto Shinbun* states that this year the crop of silk will be small in this country, especially in Hachioji.

The Chief of records of the Council of State is now going to publish the history of the lives of illustrious persons, who have rendered valuable service to the country.

The ceremony of conferring decorations of merit on soldiers of the first and second regiments of the Imperial Body Guard, who distinguished themselves in the last war, was to take place at the parade ground of Hibiya, Tokio, on the 23rd instant.

According to the latest report from the South respecting the appearance of cholera, it seems to have spread into Kiushiu. Out of thirty-six fresh cases in Aita-ken, thirteen proved fatal.

Twenty-eight persons have lately been attacked by small-pox in Aichi-ken, and twenty-eight of these have fallen victims to the disease.

A telegram from the Gita-ken announces that, up to the 12th instant, there were seventy-nine cases of cholera, and of these forty-nine proved fatal, and fourteen patients had recovered.

According to returns recently published it appears that the total number of vessels wrecked on the coast of Kyu during the year 1878, was less by fifty than in the previous year. In 1878, twenty junks of various classes and ten vessels of foreign build were wrecked, twenty-three men drowned and cargo to the value of 101,491 yen lost.

The erection of a cannon foundry at the Koshikawa Arsenal, Tokio, was commenced in 1875. The rebellion in the south interfered materially with the progress of the work, and it has only recently been completed—the total cost of construction is 380,000.

The *Hocho Shinbun* says that General Grant on his arrival at Nagasaki will be received on board the *Kongyaku*, and that before he proceeds to Kyushu he will visit various places in Kiushiu, where battles were fought between the Imperialists and the rebels in 1877.

An extensive garden of the *Kyomo Kioku* (Bard for Improvement of Husbandry) at Naito Shi-jiku has been presented to the *Kumasho* (Imperial Household Department). In this garden an Imperial mansion and a silk-worm nursery will shortly be built for Her Majesty the Empress, who, in company with the daughters of nobles, will engage in this branch of industry.

When the Finance Minister was engaged in raising the internal loan last year, the Governor of Kanagawa drew the attention of the Government to the necessity of having better harbour accommodation in Yokohama. The *Meiichi Shinbun* now announces that the Governor has prepared a plan of a jetty and is about to call the attention of the Government again to this subject.

With regard to the members of the Naval Mission who have just gone home, two letters have been published. In the first his Excellency the Minister for Foreign Affairs commends the diligence and ability of Messrs. Sutton and Patton, directors of marine engineering and nautical studies respectively at the Imperial Naval College, and tenders the thanks of his Government to the British Government for the good offices of the latter in the selection of these gentlemen and the subordinate officers and men under their command. The second letter is from Sir Harry Parkes, Her Majesty's Minister, addressed to Mr. Sutton, conveying in complimentary terms his Excellency's appreciation of the services rendered by that gentleman and his subordinates in the instruction and training of a large body of engineering students.

Quotations.

HONGKONG, June 5, 1879.

OPIMUM.—New Patha, cash, \$530
" Old, cash, ...
" New Benares, cash, 495
" Old, cash, ...
" New Malwa, credit, 730
" Allowance, Tels, 24
" Old Malwa, credit, 730
" Allowance, Tels, 23

Exchange.

Bank, Wire, ... 3/1
" Demand, ... 3/1 1/2
" 30 days' sight, ... 3/1 1/2
" 6 months' sight, ... 3/1 1/2
" Credits, 6, ... 4/0
" Documentary, 6 months' sight, 4/0
" India, Wire, ... 2/3
" Demand, ... 2/4
" Shanghai, demand, ... 7/4
" 30 days' sight, ... 7/2
" Gold Leaf, 99 1/2 fine, ... 25.90
" Sovereign, ... 5.07

Shares.

Hongkong Bank, 48 1/2 prem.
Union Ins. Society of Canton, \$1,300 ex div.
China Traders' Ins. Co., \$1.87 1/2
North China Ins. Co., Tls. 1.250 ex div.
Yungtze Ins. Assoc., Tls. 730 ex div.
Chinese Insurance Co., \$280
H.K. Fire Ins. Co., \$760
China Fire Ins. Co., \$180
H.K. & W. Dock Co., 8 1/2 prem.
H.K. & W. S.-boat Co., \$7 div.
Shanghai Steam Navigation, Tls. 13 ex div.
China Coast S. Nav. Co., Tls. 95, ex div.
Hongkong Gas Co., \$70
Hongkong Hotel Co., \$68
China Sugar Refining Co., \$130
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1874, 4113
Do, of 1877, 4110

Temperature.

(Taken at Messrs Falconer & Co.'s Premises; Queen's Road.)

HONGKONG, June 5, 1879.

BAROMETER.—9 A.M., ... 29.870
Do, 1 P.M., ... 29.933
Do, 4 P.M., ... 29.900
THERMOMETER.—9 A.M., ... 79
Do, 1 P.M., ... 81
Do, 4 P.M., ... 81
Do, (Wet bulb) 9 A.M., ... 75
Do, Do, 1 P.M., ... 77
Do, Do, 4 P.M., ... 77
Do, Minimum, ... 81 1/2
Do, Maximum over night, ... 78 1/2

To Let.

TWO HOUSES, Nos. 29 and 31, HOLLYWOOD ROAD.
Apply to
J. J. DOS REMEDIOS & Co.
Hongkong, May 9, 1879. jn9

To Let.

OFFICES, PRAYA CENTRAL, now occupied by Messrs Norton & Co., with possession from 1st June next.
Apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, May 26, 1879. jn26

To Let—AT WANCHAI.

FIRST CLASS GODOWNS
Goods of every description Landed and Stored.
For terms, apply to
LANDSTEIN & Co.
Hongkong, April 4, 1879. jn4

To Be Let.

(From 1st July, 1879.)
THE PREMISES, as at present occupied by Messrs LAMBERT, ATKINSON & Co.
Apply to
T. G. GLOVER,
No. 7, Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong, June 3, 1879.

To Let.

ON MARINE LOT No. 65, formerly known as the "Blue House," Praya East:—A GROUND FLOOR, A FIRST and a SECOND FLOOR, either separately or together. **FIRST-CLASS GRANITE GODOWNS.**
Apply to
MEYER & Co.
Hongkong, June 3, 1879.

To Let.

HOUSES—No. 9, ZETLAND STREET, and No. 7, PEDDAR'S HILL.
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
Hongkong, April 29, 1879.

To Let.

(For Eight Months.)
THE PARSE VILLA, ROBINSON ROAD, furnished. Possession from 1st July next. Rent moderate. For Particulars, apply at
THE OFFICE OF THIS PAPER.
Hongkong, May 30, 1879.

"ROSE VILLAS"—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, BONHAM ROAD, WITH Large TENNIS LAWN.
Apply to
SHARP & DANBY,
No. 6, Queen's Road Central,
late Messrs E. D. Sassoon & Co.
Hongkong, May 10, 1879.

To Let.

OFFICES in CLUB CHAMBERS.
Apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAK & Co.
Hongkong, April 8, 1879.

To Let.

MARINE HOUSE—WEST. SECOND FLOOR and a GODOWN.
OFFICES in Queen's Road, now under the occupation of Messrs Wilson & Bird, and Messrs Davis & Co.
Also,
OFFICES and GODOWN in DUNDRELL STREET.
Apply to
E. R. BELLIOS.
Hongkong, May 21, 1879.

To Let.

PORTION of a HOUSE, very suitable for OFFICES and DWELLING, also for a STORE, Queen's Road Central. Possession 1st March next.
Apply to
LANDSTEIN & Co.
Hongkong, February 4, 1879.

Washing Books.

(In English and Chinese.)
WABERMAN'S BOOKS, for the use of Ladies and Gentlemen, are now ready at this Office.—Price, \$1 each.
CHINA MAIL OFFICE.

Mails.



STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MED. TERRANEAN PORTS, SOUTH-AMPTON, AND LONDON (Direct).
A180

BOMBAY, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship ZAMBESI, Captain A. STROUD, will leave this on TUESDAY, the 17th June, at Noon.
For further Particulars, apply to
A. McIVER, Superintendent.
Hongkong, June 3, 1879. jn27

Mails.

NOTICE
COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANÇAIS.
STEAM FOR SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, POINT DE GALLE, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, NAPLES, AND MARSEILLES;
ALSO,
BOMBAY, MAHE, ST. DENIS, AND PORT LOUIS.

ON TUESDAY, the 10th of June, 1879, at Noon, the Company's S. S. **TIGRE**, Commandant CHAMPEAUX, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIES, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.
Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.
Shipping Orders will be granted until Noon.
Cargo will be received on board until 4 p.m., Specie and Parcels until 3 p.m. on the 9th of June, 1879. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.)
Contents and value of Packages are required.
For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.
G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.
Hongkong, May 28, 1879. jn10

U. S. MAIL LINE.
PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.
THE U. S. MAIL S.S. CITY OF PEKING will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th Inst., at 3 p.m., taking Passengers, and Freight, for Japan, the United States, and Europe.
Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States via Overland Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America by the Company's and connecting Steamers.
Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.
On Through PASSAGES TO EUROPE, a REDUCTION OF TWENTY PER CENT from Regular Rates is granted to OFFICERS of the ARMY and NAVY, and MEMBERS of the CIVIL and CONSULAR SERVICES in COMMISSION.
Freight will be received on board until 4 p.m., the 17th Inst. Parcel Packages will be received at the office until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.
Consular Invoices to accompany Overland Cargo should be sent to the Company's Office in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.
For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 8, Praya Central.
RUSSELL & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, June 5, 1879. jn18

Occidental & Oriental Steam-Ship Company.
TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE, IN CONNECTION WITH THE CENTRAL and UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING RAILROAD COMPANIES AND ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S. S. GAELIC will be despatched for San Francisco via Yokohama, on or about July 1st, 1879, at 8 p.m., taking Cargo and Passengers for Japan, the United States, Mexico, Central and South America, and Europe.
Connection is made at Yokohama, with Steamers from Shanghai.
Freight will be received on Board until 4 p.m. of the 30th Instant. PARCEL PACKAGES will be received at the Office until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.
A REDUCTION is made on RETURN PASSAGE TICKETS.
Consular Invoices to accompany Overland Cargo, should be sent to the Company's Office addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco.
For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 8, Praya Central.
H. M. BLANCHARD,
Acting Agent.
Hongkong, June 2, 1879. jn14

INSURANCES.
SWISS LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE COMPANY OF WINTERTHUR.
INSURANCES granted on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World.
MEYER & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, June 3, 1879. jn28

SCOTTISH IMPERIAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE AND LIFE.
INSURANCES against FIRE granted at Current Rates. Considerable Reduction in Premium for LIFE Insurance in China.
MEYER & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, June 3, 1879. jn28

INSURANCES.
THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.
AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.
Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above mentioned Ports.
NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEES.
JAS. B. COUGHRAN,
Secretary.
Hongkong, November 1, 1871.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE COMPANY.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST, A.D. 1720.
THE Underigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—
Marine Department.
Policies at current rates payable either here, in London or at the principal Ports of India, China and Australia.
Fire Department.
Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates. A discount of 20% allowed.
Life Department.
Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000 at reduced rates.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, July 25, 1872.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Acts of Parliament.
ESTABLISHED 1809.
CAPITAL £2,000,000.
THE Underigned, AGENTS at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at the usual Rates, subject to a discount of 20 per cent.
GILMAN & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, July 6, 1875.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED.)
NOTICE.
POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two-thirds of the Profit, are distributed annually to Contributors whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premium contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.
J. BRADLEE SMITH,
Secretary.
Hongkong, December 9, 1878.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
(FIRE AND LIFE.)
CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.
THE Underigned are prepared to grant Policies against the Risk of FIRE on Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on Goods on board Vessels and on Hulls of Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms and Conditions.
Proposals for Life Insurances will be received, and transmitted to the Directors for their decision.
If required, protection will be granted on first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single Life.
For Rates of Premiums, forms of proposals or any other information, apply to
ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co., Agents, Hongkong & Canton.
Hongkong, January 4, 1887.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1824.
Capital of the Company £1,000,000 Sterling of which is paid up £100,000
Reserve Fund upwards of £200,000
Annual Income £250,000
THE Underigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, October 15, 1880.

Insurances.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE Underigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.
MELOERS & Co., Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hongkong, October 27, 1874.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE Underigned are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE to the extent of \$45,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein, at current local rates, subject to a Discount of 20% on the Premium.
NORTON & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, January 1, 1874.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.
AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.
Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above mentioned Ports.
NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEES.
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Fire Department.
Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates. A discount of 20% allowed.
Life Department.
Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000 at reduced rates.
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Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000 at reduced rates.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, July 25, 1872.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Acts of Parliament.
ESTABLISHED 1809.
CAPITAL £2,000,000.
THE Underigned, AGENTS at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at the usual Rates, subject to a discount of 20 per cent.
GILMAN & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, July 6, 1875.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED.)
NOTICE.
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J. BRADLEE SMITH,
Secretary.
Hongkong, December 9, 1878.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
(FIRE AND LIFE.)
CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.
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Hongkong, January 4, 1887.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.
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Capital of the Company £1,000,000 Sterling of which is paid up £100,000
Reserve Fund upwards of £200,000
Annual Income £250,000
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HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, October 15, 1880.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE Underigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.
MELOERS & Co., Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hongkong, October 27, 1874.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE Underigned are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE to the extent of \$45,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein, at current local rates, subject to a Discount of 20% on the Premium.
NORTON & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, January 1, 1874.

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NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEES.
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Secretary.
Hongkong, November 1, 1871.

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